

RUSSIA'S DEMAND

Czar Called On to Abolish the Imperial Council.

FULL POLITICAL AMNESTY.

This Cannot Be Denied or Delayed, Says the Duma.

Heart of Regis to the Speech From the Throne Declares the Czar Must Be Brought Closer to the People. Institutions Responsible for the State I. of the Old Administration Should Be Abolished. Freedom of Speech, Press and Meeting Vital-Relief for the Peasants Among the First Tasks to Be Undertaken—Abolish Religious and Class Distinctions and Grant Universal Suffrage—House Begins the Debate.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.—The draft of the reply prepared by the commission of the Duma in response to the czar's speech was presented to the House this afternoon. It opens by recalling the czar's promise to preserve the institutions by which the people were called to share legislative power with him and declares that the Duma regards this formal promise as a sure pledge of the consolidation and further development of order and of legislation, which will accord with strictly constitutional bases.

The Duma will on its part make every effort to perfect the principles of popular representation and will submit for the czar's assent a bill relating to this subject, based, it is in accordance with the unanimously expressed will of the people, on universal suffrage.

Reciprocity his Majesty's appeal to work for the common good of the fatherland, the address says the representatives are united by an ardent desire to regenerate Russia and create an orderly State on the basis of all living at peace with one another and on the firm pillars of civic freedom.

Continuing, it says: "The Duma holds it to be its duty to point out that the conditions under which the country exists render really fruitful work for rejuvenating the best powers of the nation impossible. The country has perceived that the czar's speech in our national life is the arbitrary power of officials, who separate the czar from his people, and has declared clearly and unanimously that the renovation of our public life is only possible on the principle of freedom, with the independent participation of the people in legislative power and in the control of legislation through the executive authority."

Recalling that the manifesto of October 30 avowed the czar's resolution to base the development of Russia on these principles, the address says: "The whole Russian people welcomed the message with an impassioned cry, but the very first days of liberty were darkened by heavy afflictions laid upon the land by those who still bar the way of the people to the czar, and trample all the principles of the manifesto under foot. The act of violence against the czar and his family, with its attendant sufferings and executions without judicial sentence, with atrocities, with fustillades and with imprisonments."

"The scars of this method of government on the part of the administration during the past few months have sunk so deep into the soul of the people that no pacification is possible so long as the nation is not cleared of the stain of the act of violence against which your Majesty's name is now employed as a cover are forbidden to the authorities, so long as the Ministers are not responsible to the representatives of the people, and so long as the whole system of administration is not reconstructed."

"Only when the Ministers are made responsible to the people on the basis of the absolute irresponsibility of the monarch take root in the hearts of his subjects. Only a Ministry enjoying the confidence of the Duma can strengthen confidence in the Government, and the existence of such confidence can alone make tranquil the regular labors of the Duma."

"Above all things, it is first necessary to repeal the exceptional laws, the laws of increased protection, and the laws of the czar's cover, especially the arbitrary arbitrariness and irresponsibility of the officials make their appearance and develop. At the same time the principle must be adopted of the responsibility of the administration to the representatives of the nation."

"Further, there must be introduced the principle of true popular representation, which consists in the recognition that the union of the monarch and people is the only source of legislative power. Every barrier between the Emperor and the people must be removed. Further, there must be no domain of legislation which would always be closed to free revision by the representatives of the people in conjunction with the monarch."

The address declares in the name of the people that "the whole nation will renew its life with all its power and energy if between it and the throne there be no Imperial Council composed of appointed dignitaries and persons elected by the highest classes, and if the legislative powers of the Duma are unlimited by special laws."

"In the domain of legislative work before the Duma regards as an absolute necessity for the country a precise law assuring the inviolability of person, liberty, conscience, speech, the press, association, meeting and strikers. Without these fundamental principles, which were laid down by the manifesto of October 31, no reform of social conditions is imaginable."

"The Duma is actuated by the unshakable conviction that neither liberty nor order can be assured without the equality of all citizens being established before the law. Therefore the Duma is preparing a bill establishing the equality of all citizens and simultaneously by removing all class, national and religious privileges, an effort will be made to free the country from administrative tutelage. While leaving all

limitations of civil rights to the law courts the Duma considers the death penalty not admissible as the basis of a judicial sentence. The Duma feels justified in declaring that it will be the interpreter of the moral-law view of the whole nation on this question of abolishing the death penalty is restored."

"A careful examination of the needs of the peasantry will be the Duma's next task. The rural population are impatiently awaiting the satisfaction of agrarian needs. The Duma would not be doing its duty if it did not make a law for the satisfaction of these needs by law of the crown domains and monastic lands and by the compulsory expropriation of the land belonging to estates. The Duma also holds it necessary to pass a law confirming the peasants in their enjoyment of equal rights and freeing them from the oppression of arbitrary authority and tutelage."

The address asserts that satisfaction of the needs of the industrial classes is equally not to be deferred, and the first task in this direction must be the recognition of the freedom of organization and the right of independent action for their material and moral welfare.

Popular education is another task for the Duma, and also the satisfaction of the long-matured demands of the various nationalities of the Empire, whose union in spirit is only possible by satisfying the needs of each.

The address concludes: "Your Majesty: At the threshold of all our labors stands a question which sits the soul of every nationality in the Empire, which sits upon the representatives of the people and prevents us from tranquilly taking the first step of our legislative career. The first word which rang through the Duma, which was received with the sympathetic cheers of the whole assembly, was the word amnesty. The land thirsts for full political amnesty, which will satisfy the demands of the national conscience. This petition cannot be denied. Its fulfillment cannot be delayed."

"Your Majesty, the Duma expects full political amnesty as the first pledge of mutual understanding and agreement between the czar and his people."

The Duma spent five hours in debating the question of amnesty. The debate on the address began at 9:30 o'clock to-night. Many speeches were delivered, but no progress was made.

After a short adjournment the peasant members insisted upon continuing the debate throughout the night until the address was voted. Their fear of delay was expressed by M. Nazarenko, one of their number, who said that if the Duma adjourned the Upper Chamber would declare the czar to grant amnesty, with the result that certain categories of prisoners would be freed, and the monarch would then magnanimously declare that he was complying with the request of the Council of the Empire and the Duma would be left. Several Moderates disapproved of this, regarding it as offensive, but a majority of the members cheered rapturously.

The Ministers were not present. Some of the peasant members criticized the address as too feeble. One was cheered upon complaining of the omission of the question of female suffrage.

The Upper House debated the address, eighty members being present, all of whom belong to the less retrograde section, but all were overwhelmingly opposed to full, unconditional amnesty.

The Council of Ministers has pronounced in favor of amnesty, but it did not deal with the question of its extent. It is believed that the czar will grant amnesty, but difficulties are expected in regard to executions, for it is not likely that he will pardon offenders, such as the assassin of Vice-Admiral Kouschew, whom the law regards as murderers.

LONDON, May 15.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times predicts that the governing character of the agrarian programme will cause trouble. He says that the opposition of the Upper House to the granting of full amnesty has dimmed the hope of a peaceful solution of the crisis.

\$300,000 JEWELS FOR HIS BRIDE.

King Alfonso to Give Princess Ena a Diamond Studded Crown.

MADRID, May 15.—King Alfonso's wedding gifts to Princess Ena will consist of jewels valued at half a million dollars. They will comprise a golden crown studded with diamonds, a diamond diadem, a diamond necklace, a pearl necklace, a golden bracelet studded with diamonds, brooches and earrings.

In accordance with the order issued by the Governor, wadded saddle clothes were used in the last bullfight here to prevent the bulls injuring the horses. The bullfighters declare that they are dangerous, and consequently the idea of using such saddle clothes at the corrida to be held in connection with the King's wedding festivities has been abandoned.

VIGILANCIA SAFE AT HAVANA.

Little Damage Done by the Fire on the Ward Liner.

TURNHOSE ON COPS AND CROWD

FIREMEN CLEAR THE LINES BY ORDER OF CHIEF CROKER.

Wrecked Passenger Ship It Was Done to Split Them. Not So, Says Croker, but He Did Not Find Them. Huge Smoke on the East Side—Water Very Scarce.

The hose is mightier than the nightstick. That is the conclusion of Chief Croker of the Fire Department after a conflict with the police yesterday afternoon at a towering blaze, topped by a mighty smoke plume, that raged northeast across the city from the southeast corner of Thirtieth street and First avenue.

Before the fire was subdued it had destroyed the piano factory of Jacob Doll & Sons and gutted the cash, door and blind plant of John H. Carl. A dozen tenements to the south of the blaze in East Twenty-ninth street and in First avenue were emptied of dwellers, chiefly Italians, who dragged most of their household goods down to the sidewalk and perched on them there.

It was after the fire was under control that the trouble between Chief Croker of the Fire Department and the police occurred. Opposite the piano factory, which occupies 100 feet in East Thirtieth street, there are three lumber yards. Thousands of residents of the popular district had gathered in these and thronged the tall lumber piles. Others had crowded down into the street, almost mingling with the firemen. The police made little effort to preserve the fire lines.

Chief Croker's attention was called to the laxity of the cops. His men told him that they could not work properly with a mob of half grown men interfering. There were then more than half a dozen streams playing on the fire from the East Thirtieth street side, and more from other points, chiefly from the rear fire escapes of the East Twenty-ninth street tenements.

The chief looked at the pressing throng and said calmly, but with decision: "Turn the hose on them. If the police can't maintain the line, I will." A strong, chill stream was pushed full in the faces of the crowd and it fled as if by the motors of the cars. We are searching for a method which will adequately reduce the heat of the atmosphere in the tunnel, and when we have decided on it the underground system will be equipped with a permanent cooling device."

CLASP KNIVES CAUSE WRECK.

Carried by Fishermen, They Deflected the Compasses.

LONDON, May 15.—There have been numerous wrecks of fishing vessels for some time past owing to inexplicable errors of the compass. This led the underwriters of such craft sailing from Grimsby to make an investigation, with the result that they discovered deflections of the compass were due to a special type of large clasp knife that is popular with local fishermen for use in their work.

The method of tempering the knife in the course of manufacture confers upon it magnetic properties that are a powerful factor in the deflection of the compass needle. The knives are now recognized as dangerous, and the skippers are forbidding anybody to enter the bridge house with one of them.

FOR STUDY OF EARTHQUAKES.

Prof. Jagger Would Establish Laboratory for Scientific Research.

BOSTON, May 15.—That it is possible to reduce earthquakes and volcanoes to the level of ordinary risks for insurance and to save numberless human lives by a scientific study and observation of earth physics is the opinion of Prof. Thomas August Jagger, Jr., of Harvard University, who went to Italy at the request of Prof. Alexander Agassiz on April 12 to study Vesuvius, and returned to-day.

As a means to this end Prof. Jagger would like to see at Harvard, or some other suitable place, an endowment for the maintenance of a laboratory equipped with every device for the study of seismic phenomena that science has been able to devise, conducted by the world's leading men in this line of inquiry.

16 YEARS FOR SELLING LIQUOR.

Vermont Druggist Has \$2,000 Fine to Work Out Appeal Refused.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 15.—Alvin White, a druggist at Richmond, will probably spend several years in jail. The Supreme Court to-day refused White's appeal from a fine of \$2,000 imposed for the illegal sale of liquor. White has no money and the only alternative is to serve 16 years and 160 days in jail.

Druggist and Miss Eva White, his sister, are under indictment for manslaughter, the charge being that they sold alcohol which caused the deaths of three men last fall.

CHIP OF GLASS KILLS BOY.

Rebounded From Asphalt and Cut His Throat—End of Jewish Frank.

Seven-year-old Charlie Mandel was playing with some other boys in front of 31 Norfolk street late yesterday afternoon, when some lad in another group threw an ordinary drinking glass down hard on the asphalt pavement. The glass struck near Charlie's feet, with a crack, flying into a thousand pieces.

COINING MILLIONS IN COIN

Sub-Treasury Has Supply Eight Millions in Eagles and Double Eagles.

The coin department at the Sub-Treasury is coining more gold coin than has been received there on any one day since the Cleveland bond issue of 1891. The money is part of the gold imports, totaling about \$10,000,000, which arrived by steamer from Europe Saturday and Sunday, and which was turned over to Government officials on Monday in return for advances from the Sub-Treasury to coin into gold coins.

The coin received is estimated at more than \$7,500,000. All are United States gold coins, principally eagles and double eagles. They began coining them in the coin department on Monday morning and kept it up all day yesterday. The amount coined yesterday was \$1,500,000. Officers of the Sub-Treasury expect to have the job finished by the close of business to-day.

Of the replacements \$1,500,000 has been returned by the Fourth National Bank, \$1,000,000 by the National City Bank, \$1,000,000 by the First National Bank for account of Lazard Freres, \$500,000 by the Chase National Bank and \$1,500,000 by the National Bank of Commerce for account of the Guaranty Trust Company.

There were no transfers by the Sub-Treasury to San Francisco yesterday, but \$25,000 was received from the Sub-Treasury there for the account of a Pacific Coast bank outside of San Francisco.

TRYING TO COOL THE TUNNEL.

Boring Chimneys in It Now, but Looking for a Permanent Device.

Chief Engineer Rice of the Rapid Transit Commission said yesterday that work on the plans for ventilating the subway in the summer was going on. He said: "We are boring exit air chambers between stations to draw the heated air out of the subway. The plan we have adopted is to pump fresh air into the stations and to have the warm air driven out through the exit chambers. This is intended, however, only as a temporary expedient, because the problem is how best to cool the air in the subway. The air is not foul; it is only of high temperature, due mostly to the heat generated by the motors of the cars. We are searching for a method which will adequately reduce the heat of the atmosphere in the tunnel, and when we have decided on it the underground system will be equipped with a permanent cooling device."

ROULETTE FOR WOMEN.

Game Betrayed to the Police by Anonymous Postal Card.

In his mail yesterday morning Capt. McElginn of the West 125th street police station received a postal card which said: "If you will go to the Jerome apartment house, No. 124 West 125th street, on the fifth floor, at 1 o'clock to-night you will find a gambling party for women in full blast."

The postal card was not signed. At 11 o'clock last night McElginn, accompanied by Detectives Campbell, Wrenn, Curley and Mallon, went to investigate.

A young man opened the door and the police piled into the place, bowling over the young man. In an adjoining room they found a woman trying to hide a roulette layout under a sofa. The detectives announced who they were. Five gayly dressed women in the place began to scream and weep.

"Don't arrest me," wailed one of the women, "or my husband will surely get a divorce."

The woman who was found hiding the roulette wheel was arrested charged with keeping and maintaining a gambling house. She said she was Mrs. Louisa Wicks and the young man said he was George Wicks, her husband. The five weeping women were told to go home and they were glad to do so.

TROUBLING THE SPELLING POOL.

Superintendents of Schools in Danger of Contracting a Cure.

The school superintendents met yesterday at the Board of Education rooms and considered the project of spelling reform in the schools as recommended by the spelling board, which advocates 300 shorter forms.

Prof. Brander Matthews and Col. Charles E. Sprague spoke in advocacy of the use of certain words that are spelled differently by the authority of different dictionaries.

"Controller" was recommended as a substitute for the older "comptroller"; which is statutory in this city; "rime," instead of "rhyme"; "program," "catalog," "altho" and "tho."

Mr. Matthews attributed much of the clumsiness in English spelling to the earliest printers in England, who were Germans or Dutchmen and could not spell English right.

The superintendents listened attentively to the reformers and asked some questions. It was said that five of the nine superintendents are using the shorter spellings in their correspondence and that two others believe there is need of reform to save the time of the children and teachers. No official action in the matter was taken yesterday. Some of the teachers have introduced the simpler forms of spelling.

BALLOON HITS THE PALISADES

MOVING PICTURE MAN HAS A HARD LUCK TRIP.

With a camera he Starts From the Bronx and Crosses the Hudson. Waiting Auto Help to Remove the Machine. The Car Dragged Over the Rocks and Stopped.

Leo Stevens, the aeronaut, and Tracy A. Tisdell, a moving picture photographer, made an ascension yesterday for the purpose of taking pictures to be exhibited at Dreamland, Coney Island. Their balloon started from The Bronx in first rate shape, and everything went well until it hit the Palisades opposite Yonkers.

Stevens threw out his anchor all right, and it held in a crevice of rock so firmly that the anchor rope snapped and the balloon dragged along the rocks and over brush for a distance of about 300 yards, finally landing the two men in the Hudson River.

They fell into the water at a point just off shore, but it being only waist-deep had little trouble in getting to land. The balloon wasn't damaged, but the moving picture outfit was ruined.

Tisdell and Stevens went up from the yard of the Central Union Gas Company, at 108th street, in The Bronx, shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The balloon was a dark, heavily weighted one, and when occupied by Stevens and Tisdell, it carried a cross current that carried it straight for the Palisades. Stevens threw out all the ballast, but the balloon didn't rise high enough to sail over the cliff. It landed with a bump against the side of the cliff and bounded back toward the river.

It was apparent that the balloon would buck the rocks again, and Stevens fearing that the bag might burst or explode as a result of these collisions threw out the anchor. After dragging some little distance it held fast in the rocks, but before the balloon could be righted the anchor rope broke and the balloon began to slide against the side of the rocks. The valve had been opened and the balloon descended slowly. The car in which were the two aeronauts and their picture taking outfit was bumped and dragged over rocks, bushes and small trees. The two men were scratched about the head and hands.

When the two men saw that the balloon was headed toward the middle of the Hudson and that they were in for a cold plunge they dropped from the car. The balloon and moving picture apparatus got a dip some distance further out in the stream. Fishermen with boats came to the rescue, and the balloon and the two aeronauts were got safely to shore, but the picture machine was a wreck.

When the ascension was made Dr. Julian P. Thomas was waiting with an automobile. With him were Mrs. Stevens and Charles Leves. They followed the balloon and arrived at Yonkers in time to see the collision between the big bag and the Palisades. Dr. Thomas put out in a launch the Yonkers Boat Club and assisted Stevens and Tisdell in packing up their balloon, which was bundled on a train and brought back to the city.

CHINESE KILL MISSIONARIES.

Massacre of French Priests Reported in Anhui Province.

PEKING, May 15.—A massacre of French missionaries occurred in Anhui province last Saturday. No details have been received.

The French Chargé d'Affaires has interviewed the Board of Foreign Affairs in regard to the matter.

J. R. DAY'S SCOFFING STUDENTS.

Minor of Standard Oil and Archbold and the Lamented Bulldogs.

SYRACUSE, May 15.—The recent reference by Chancellor James R. Day to the Standard Oil Company and his attack upon the President have brought out a new song which the students of Syracuse University sing after chapel every morning and at their college "singings." A colored, a captain each of the "hills" in the shadow of some of the large buildings which were given to the university by John Archbold. The chorus runs:

We have a standard Oil pipe running up to John Course Hall. And a gutter in the stadium will be flowing full. We need the money, Mr. Archbold. It's the biggest ad we've had. Since the bulldog went away.

The reference to the bulldog brings up the famous editor of Chancellor Day to the effect that any student owning a bulldog would be expelled from the university.

POSTAGE STAMP LANGUAGE.

Supreme Court Learns of It in the Sanded Divorce Case.

Supreme Court Justice Blanchard granted a divorce yesterday to Emma Sandel, wife of Henry Sandel. They were married in 1883, and a couple of years ago Mrs. Sandel began to suspect that her Henry was too friendly with Miss Gussie Pickel, who figured as the correspondent in the suit.

Part of the testimony related to letters alleged to have been written by "Gussie" to "Heinrich." In one of these Miss Pickel explained the secret of the postage stamp language.

She wrote: "When the postage stamp is put on like in the last letter, sideways, it means, 'I love you.' Two postage stamps against the corner obliquely means 'I love you.' But upside down, that means contempt."

TWO RAH-RAH STOWAWAYS.

One Student Wouldn't Work and Came Over in the Helig Olaf's Brig.

FIRE ON HAMBURG FIRE.

Looked Out at First, but Was Soon Under Control.

Fire in a tool house at the entrance of Pier 7 of the Hamburg-American pier in Hoboken was got under control at 1:30 o'clock this morning after some quick work. At one time it threatened to be serious.

The steamship *Hambur* and *Bagdad* were at the pier and their crews went to the pumps, but did not have to use them.

SENATOR WARREN TO TESTIFY

and How That He Remained Silent on the Car Contract.

Senator Warren will be a witness at the resumed hearing to-day by the Alderman's committee, which is investigating the Street Cleaning Department. Evidence was given last week by H. Milton Kennedy, who secured the contract for the removal of ashes in Brooklyn, and Martin W. Littleton, his counsel, intimating as on the authority of Anthony N. Brady that a demand for \$25,000 was made on Kennedy for pictures of the street cleaning work.

Senator Warren has since denied that he ever made such a demand. Yesterday he sent a messenger to Alderman Griffenburgh, the chairman of the committee, asking for an opportunity to repeat that denial under oath.

RESENTS OIL AND STEEL GIFTS

Miss Bird quits Smith College Because of Rockefeller's and Carnegie's Bounty.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 15.—As a protest against the acceptance of gifts from John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie, Mary E. Bird, for nineteen years instructor in the department of astronomy of Smith College, to-day sent her resignation to the trustees.

Miss Bird said to-night that she did not care to make any statement regarding her action, preferring to wait until June, when she would fully explain her objections to Smith receiving gifts from these two men.

When Mr. Rockefeller gave Smith \$200,000 two years ago on condition that the college raise a like sum, Miss Bird protested vigorously against the acceptance of the gift. She also objected to the acceptance of a library from Mr. Carnegie.

BIKE COP UNCONSCIOUS.

Wheel Broken at the Forks. Police Think an Auto Ran Him Down.

Two men passing through East Sixty-fourth street late last evening found Bicycle Policeman Charles Steinberg of the Central Park station house lying unconscious on the sidewalk near Fifth avenue beside his broken wheel. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. He had not regained consciousness at a late hour. His condition is serious.

Steinberg was badly bruised about the head and face and his wheel was broken at the forks. The police believe that he was run down by an automobile while attempting to make an arrest.

TROOPS FIRE ON SARDINIAN MOB.

Several Killed in Riots Caused by the High Price of Provisions.

LONDON, May 15.—A despatch from Rome to the Central News says that the scarcity and consequent high price of provisions has caused serious disorders in Cagliari, Sardinia. Mobs of workmen stormed and wrecked the provision stores.

A serious conflict between a mob and a detachment of soldiers took place near the railway station. A colored, a captain each of the "hills" in the shadow of some of the large buildings which were given to the university by John Archbold. The chorus runs:

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TILLMAN CHARGES BAD FAITH.

PRESIDENT'S DENIAL NOT TO HIS FAIR, HE SAYS.

Receives Story on Holding That the Fair of House Not Holding Upon Executive and Cabinet. Roosevelt's Letter Put in "Record." Contradicts Spattering Out.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Tillman-Chandler case bill has just died down to a mere flicker. It appeared to-day like the end of a piece of wet fuse and will probably smolder a little to-morrow, when Mr. Tillman is expected to read to the Senate a letter from ex-Senator Chandler or make some further remarks on the subject. Mr. Tillman and Mr. Chandler were in conference to-night. There is no expectation that the President will do anything to revive the controversy.

Soon after the Senate met to-day there was promise of a renewal of the question involved in the charges of Mr. Tillman and Mr. Chandler that President Roosevelt had entered into an arrangement with them to help the rate bill and had then left them in the lurch without so much as saying "by your leave."

Mr. Tillman, rising to a question of personal privilege, denied a newspaper interview in which he was quoted as saying that Senator Aldrich had attempted to make a compact with Democratic Senators to put a broad court review clause into the measure. He had never made any such statement, declared Mr. Tillman. Mr. Aldrich made only a brief comment to the effect that he was not satisfied with the explanation, and that he had never before seen so many mistakes in one small paragraph.

Not until later in the day was anything said in the Senate bearing on the issue. Then Mr. Tillman got up right in the middle of the rate bill debate and said he had waited for an opportune moment to come to say something about his allegations concerning the President. But at that moment would not come he made it himself.